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INYO

# National Forest

CALIFORNIA—NEVADA

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[Photo by Ramsey]

Mount Whitney, 14,501 feet, the highest point in continental United States, as seen from the Owens Valley, Inyo National Forest

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE                      CALIFORNIA DISTRICT

## FOREST FIRES SPELL DEATH TO FISH AND GAME

### NATIONAL FOREST VISITORS

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Free public use of the national forests is invited. Visitors are required to observe the following rules:

1. Be sure you have a camp-fire permit before building a fire on national forest land. The nearest forest officer will issue one to you without charge.
2. Build small fires. Build them only where permitted.
3. Before leaving a fire extinguish it with water and cover the ashes with earth.
4. Be careful with lighted matches, cigar and cigarette stubs, and pipe heels.
5. Keep your camp clean. Where garbage pits and incinerators are not provided, burn or bury all garbage and refuse.
6. Do not pollute the springs, streams, or lakes by insanitary acts.
7. Do not mutilate the trees or the signs and improvements around camps.
8. Observe the State fish and game laws.
9. Do not hunt in the vicinity of forest camps.
10. Drive carefully on mountain roads.

HELP KEEP YOUR FORESTS CLEAN AND GREEN





# INYO NATIONAL FOREST

CALIFORNIA  
NEVADA



THE MIRROR OF THE MOUNTAINS—BOX LAKE, ROCK CREEK BASIN

[Photo by Burton Frasher]

The Inyo National Forest covers the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, extending 125 miles from the head of Owens River watershed at Deadman Pass to a point about 15 miles south of the now dry bed of Owens Lake. The Inyo Forest also includes some 165,000 acres on the western slope of the Sierra, in the upper Kern River drainage, together with the White Mountain Range bordering the eastern side of

the Owens Valley. Portions of Mono, Inyo, and Tulare Counties, in California, and of Mineral and Esmeralda Counties, in Nevada, lie within the forest boundaries. The total area is 1,631,285 acres, of which 45,621 acres is privately owned.

Inyo is the name of one of the early Indian tribes of this region. The first accounts we have of this country are connected with the expedition led by



Joseph R. Walker, who with a band of immigrants traveled down the eastern side of the Sierra in 1843 and crossed the summit at Walker Pass, near the south end of the range. Owens Lake and the river and valley are named after a lieutenant in Capt. John C. Fremont's party, which followed the same route two years later.

The Inyo National Forest includes the highest and most rugged part of the Sierra Nevada range, commonly known as the High Sierra. The eastern side of the Sierra, unlike the gradual slope from the summit on the west, drops precipitously to the floor of Owens Valley. From the Inyo side, the Sierra Nevada rise in towering cliffs to the loftiest summits, providing impressive views of mountains, lakes, and glaciers and giving to the traveler a better idea of the grandeur of this mighty range than can be obtained anywhere else in California. Many motion pictures requiring spectacular settings of mountain scenery have been taken on the Inyo Forest.

The White Mountains are nearly as high and fully as precipitous as the main Sierra, but because of the absence of lakes, streams, and good roads, attract few visitors except those who have industrial interests or an occasional student of the natural history or geology of the desert. Sheep and cattle grazing and prospecting and mining are the principal industries of the region.

Mount Whitney (14,501 feet) is the beacon peak of the Inyo Forest and the highest point in continental United States. From this peak it is less than 100 miles in an air line to Death Valley, 280 feet below sea level. The boundary between the Inyo National Forest and Sequoia National Park passes over the summit of Mount Whitney, and the western slope of the mountain is within the park.

Many streams rise on the eastern side of the Sierra summit within the Inyo Forest, but none of them reaches the ocean. Their waters are used for irrigation, power, and domestic purposes, or are lost in the sands of lower Owens Valley.

There are many points of historic or geologic interest on the Inyo Forest. Years ago an earthquake in this region left a crack or fault in the earth, which can be traced from a point near Mammoth to Mono Lake. This fault is from 6 to 20 feet wide and 50 feet deep in places and usually contains ice and snow throughout the year. It is on the road leading from Mammoth to Minaret Summit, the starting point for pack trips to Thousand Island Lakes, Shadow Lake, and the San Joaquin River region, and may be reached by automobile.

Convict Lake, a beautiful body of water flanked by towering mountains, received its name from the part it played in a desperate prison break of 29 convicts from the Nevada penitentiary at Carson City in 1871. A number of the escaped convicts sought refuge in Owens Valley and killed a mail rider in cold blood. This crime led to the forming of a posse, which tracked the convicts up Mount Diablo (now Convict) Creek. In the fight that ensued, Robert Morrison, a merchant of Benton, while trying to crawl nearer to the convicts' camp, was shot in the side. The rest of the posse fled and Morrison might also have escaped had he not snapped his gun at one of the convicts. The cartridge failed to explode and the convict shot Morrison dead. A posse from Bishop, together with Major Egbert, in command of Fort Independence, and five soldiers, later captured three of the convicts. They were tried and convicted and two were hanged. The third, a boy of 19, was sent back to the penitentiary at Carson City.



Hence the name Convict Lake and Creek. The memory of Robert Morrison's bravery is perpetuated by Mount Morrison, which towers over Convict Lake.

The remains of Fort Independence, once a frontier outpost for the protection of the pioneer settlers, can be seen near the State highway, about 2 miles north of the town of Independence. The military reservation is now divided into Indian allotments.

Nine miles north of Bishop, and a few hundred feet off the main highway, are some interesting Indian rock carvings or petroglyphs. Authorities



F-193422

A typical open stand of Jeffrey pine in the Mammoth region, Inyo National Forest

agree that they were probably made by ancestors of the present day Piutes, although neither Indians nor ethnologists have been able to decipher them.

“On the extreme crest of the White Mountains, directly east of Independence, stands Winnedumah, a remarkable monolith of sandstone that is visible for miles. Winnedumah, according to the legend, was a great medicine man of the Piutes, who, with



his brother, Tinnemaha, war chief of the people, waged a mighty battle for several days against an invasion of the Diggers, who swarmed through the passes of the Sierra to raid the Piute hunting grounds. Sorely pressed and fleeing alone, his brother having fallen, he stopped at the crest for a final view of the domain he deemed lost, and to invoke the aid of the Great Spirit for his stricken people. A great convulsion of nature came, and one of the results was to transform him into a pillar of stone. This manifestation so frightened the Diggers that they fled whence they came. There to this day stands Winnedumah, faithful to the end of time." (From "The Story of the Inyo," by W. A. Chalfant.)

"Careful with words is good advice we know,  
Careful with fire is ten times doubly so."

Break your match in two, and help break fire's back

## ACCESSIBILITY

Owens Valley is accessible by the El Camino Sierra, a State highway connecting Reno, Nev., with southern California via the Mojave Desert. This highway is paved from Los Angeles to Mojave and for short stretches at other points along the route. The Midland Trail to Salt Lake and points east branches off this highway at Big Pine. The Tioga Road to Yosemite National Park connects with El Camino Sierra at Mono Lake. The Owens Valley region is also reached by a branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Auto-bus lines connect all points in this region from Lone Pine to Mono Lake.

The principal towns and outfitting points for High Sierra trips, along the Sierra Highway from south to north, are here listed. Hotel accommodations, telephone service, gas, oil, water, food supplies, pack and riding stock, and guides are obtainable at all these points.

**Olancho** (99 miles from Mojave), at the south end of Owens Lake, is the starting point for pack trips into the mountain-meadow country west of Olancho Peak. The trip to Mount Whitney is sometimes made from here.

**Lone Pine** (123 miles from Mojave), a settlement of the early '50's, is one of the oldest towns in Inyo County, and takes its name from a great pine tree that once stood on the mesa near the town. Lone Pine is the outfitting point for trips to Mount Whitney, 13 miles distant by air line but 24 miles by trail by the western approach. The Whitney Meadows region, noted for its hunting and fishing, is reached from this point. There is a good view of Mount Whitney from the highway a short distance south of Lone Pine.



**Independence** (139 miles from Mojave) is the county seat of Inyo County and the outfitting point for trips over Kearsarge Pass to the Kings River region on the west slope of the Sierra. Mount Whitney can also be reached from this point via Shepherd Canyon Pass and Crabtree Meadow. From Independence the Mount Whitney State Fish Hatchery is easily reached by automobile.

**Big Pine** (166 miles from Mojave) is an important supply and outfitting point. A branch automobile road runs 12 miles up roaring Big Pine Creek, and



[Photo by J. W. Bledsoe]

**Palisade Glacier**, at the head of Big Pine Creek, Inyo National Forest. The largest glacier in the Sierra Nevada and the most southerly in the United States

from this point a trail leads 4 miles to the first of a chain of 23 lakes noted for their fishing. The Palisade Glacier may be reached by a hard two or three hours' climb from a point on the trail above the first lake.

**Bishop** (182 miles from Mojave) is the chief business center of eastern California and the outfitting point for many fine camping and packing trips to

South Lake, Long Lake, Bishop Pass, Brown and Green Lakes, Cataract Falls, Lake Sabrina, Piute Pass, Blaney Meadows, North Lake of Bishop Creek, Piute Creek and Lake, Pine Creek Lake, and the Palisades. All of these waters afford good fishing and several of them contain golden trout. Long Lake is the home of the rainbow trout. Other interesting trips may be made to the Chalk Bluffs on Owens River and Owens River Canyon with perpendicular walls over 400 feet high.

**Mammoth** (231 miles from Mojave) is the center of the Mammoth Lakes region, one of the finest and most popular recreation areas in California. Inter-



F-200613

Horseshoe Lake, on the trail from Mammoth to the Devil Post Pile National Monument

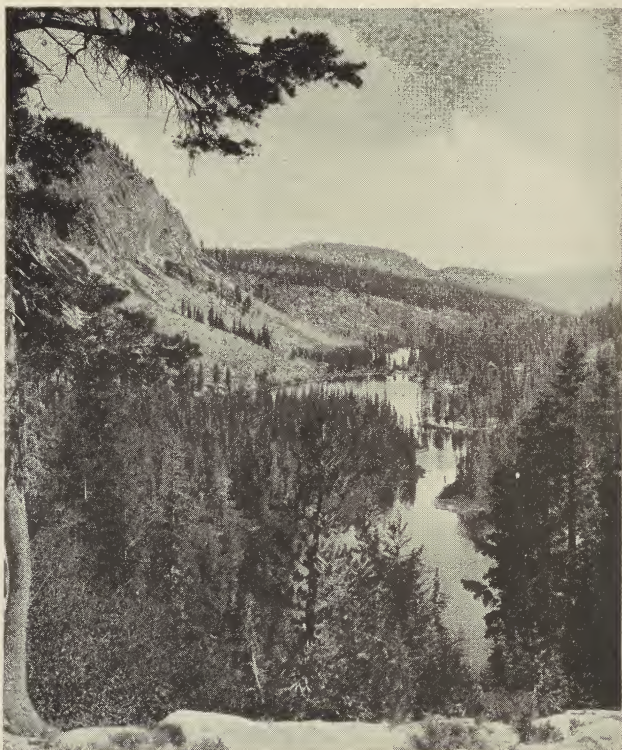
esting trips that may be made from this point are: Casa Diablo Hot Springs, Earthquake Fault, Convict Lake, Hot Creek Geysers, Whitmore Tubs, Lake Mary and Lake George, Devil Postpile National Monument, Rainbow Falls on the San Joaquin River, and the Shadow Lake region.

Spread the gospel of forest protection by example



## FOREST COVER

The brush and forest cover on the Inyo includes a large variety of species; but because of the small amount of precipitation and the extremely rocky character of the soil, the cover is very sparse on a large portion of the area. Fairly good stands of California red fir (*Abies magnifica*), western white pine (*Pinus monticola*), lodgepole pine (*Pinus con-*



F-193432

The placid waters and green forests of the Twin Lakes region make it one of the most popular camping grounds in the Inyo National Forest

*torta*), and foxtail pine (*Pinus balfouriana*) are to be found in the Kern River section. Jeffrey pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*), California red fir, and lodgepole pine occur in merchantable size and quantity on the east slope in the Mammoth country, where perhaps the comparatively low crest of the Sierra is respon-

sible for a greater precipitation. The soil conditions are also more favorable there. The tenacious and drouth-resisting singleleaf pinon (*Pinus mono-*



F-194459

A forest fire in the high mountain country. Visitors to the Inyo Forest are warned to be careful with fire

*phylla*) is scattered throughout the forest and furnishes excellent fuel to valley settlers, as well as piñon nuts to many of the Indians.

## FIRE PREVENTION

The sparseness of the brush and timber cover in the Inyo Forest creates a comparatively favorable situation from a forest-fire standpoint. However, visitors are asked to be careful with fire, even though the danger may appear to be negligible. High winds often spring up without warning, and fires will then spread with extreme rapidity even in the sparsest sagebrush.

A specific example of high fire-hazard country is the windfall area between Mammoth and Deadman Pass. Camping and the use of this portion of the forest for recreation is discouraged by the Forest Service until such time as the fire hazard has been lessened through the defoliation of the down timber.

A camp-fire permit must be secured before building any form of outdoor fire, including fires in stoves burning kerosene, gasoline, or wood, in the Inyo National Forest. Free camp-fire permits can be secured from any Forest Service officer and at many resorts, sporting-goods houses, and service stations.

During the dangerous fire season smoking is prohibited on national forest land, except at improved camps and places of habitation, and each automobile and pack train party camping in the Inyo Forest must carry a shovel and ax suitable for fire-fighting purposes.

**Don't despise the lowly brush. It is valuable watershed cover.  
Protect it from destruction by fire.**



## FOREST RESOURCES

### Water

Few places exist in California where the conservation of water is of more importance than in the Owens River watershed. The barren and rugged nature of the country at the source of the numerous tributary streams, coupled with the winds of high velocity which sweep over the Sierra, provide favorable conditions for the snow to drift and form storage banks that melt slowly and contribute to a uniform and well-sustained natural run-off. Excellent opportunities exist to increase water storage



F-166870

The grazing of livestock is an important industry on the Inyo Forest where summer range is yearly provided for 8,000 head of cattle

through the construction of dams and artificial reservoirs.

Cheap water-power development is made possible by the great difference in elevation between the upper storage basins and the floor of Owens Valley. Several power-development units can be built within a comparatively short distance, although the size of the streams limits the amount of power that may be generated from each unit.

The Owens River watershed is the source of the famous Owens Valley-Los Angeles aqueduct, which



cost approximately \$29,000,000 to construct. It is 250 miles in length, the longest completed aqueduct in the United States.

Electric power generated from water originating on the Inyo and Mono Forests is transmitted to Yuma, Ariz., over what is said to be the longest high-voltage line in the world, approximately 539 miles.

### Forage

Grazing of livestock is an important activity on the Inyo Forest. Summer range is provided for 8,000 cattle and 40,000 sheep. This is a valuable asset to the stockmen, and allows them to remove their stock from the ranches during the growing



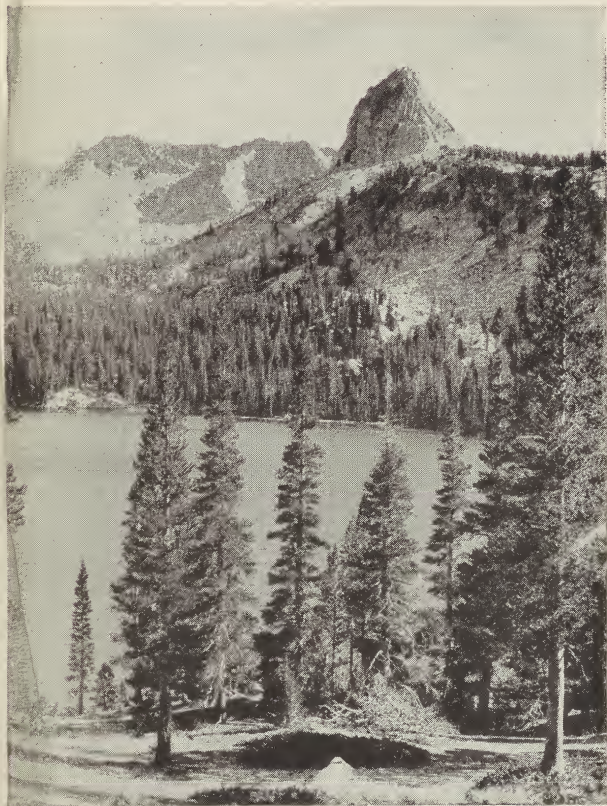
On the trail to pastures green. Forty thousand sheep annually graze in the mountains of the Inyo Forest

season and store the hay and forage crops for winter feeding.

Continuous production and improvement of the forage as well as its complete use are the objects of Forest Service management of this resource. To this end allotments of range are made only to qualified stock owners, and the number of stock is limited to the carrying capacity of the range. Cattle and sheep are assigned to appropriate classes of forage, and are so handled as to prevent overgrazing and the depletion of the range.

Allotments are also so regulated that there will be sufficient feed for the deer which live in the forest.

Areas for which there is an intensive public demand for recreational purposes have been set aside for public use, and on these grazing is either restricted or prohibited.



F-193483

Lake George and Crystal Crag, in the popular Mammoth Lakes vacation region, Inyo National Forest

## Timber

About 600,000 board feet of timber is cut annually on the Inyo Forest for local consumption, and 2,000 cords of wood is utilized for fuel.

No charge is made for dead wood cut and removed by ranchers or local residents for their own use. Government regulations provide for making timber sales for commercial use. Trees to be cut are marked by a qualified forest officer, seed trees are reserved, and conservative logging methods are practiced. The brush and refuse are disposed of to reduce the fire hazard.

Your clean camp will be appreciated by the next fellow

A million people in Los Angeles depend on the Inyo Forest for their water supply. Be careful with your matches, tobacco, and camp fires.

#### MOTORISTS

Throwing away lighted matches or tobacco, or other burning material from an automobile or other moving vehicle is prohibited by State law.

## RECREATION

Because of its attractive recreational features, particularly the wonderful scenery and good fishing, the Inyo Forest is the goal of many vacationists each year. There are 42 free public camp grounds on the Inyo Forest, some 20 of which have been improved with camping and sanitation facilities.

**Mammoth Lakes.**—The Mammoth Lakes region includes the country in the Inyo Forest north of Convict Lake. Nine public camps have here been improved to some extent and have at least latrines and garbage pits for the protection of public health.



F-158472

Convict Lake resort and public camp ground

Credit for funds for construction of these improvements is due largely to the Automobile Club of Southern California, which has liberally cooperated with the Forest Service in this work.

To the person in search of a camp more or less isolated from crowds and the confusion of motor traffic, **Big Springs Camp**, with its open stand of Jeffrey pine and cold, sparkling spring water, has a special appeal.



**Shady Rest Camp** is attractive to those who want to be in the pine forest but still like company and neighbors.

**Sherwin Creek Camp** has beautiful aspen groves, pine trees, a clear, running stream, and plenty of privacy and solitude.

In the group of higher Mammoth camps, **Mill City** and **Pine City** are located amid pine and fir trees, and, being some distance from the lake shores, are never so crowded as the camps nearer to the lakes.

**Twin Lakes Camp**, with its beautiful setting of lodgepole pine forest and overhanging mountains, is perhaps the most popular camp on the Inyo Forest.

**Lake Mary**, the largest lake in the Mammoth district, offers a choice of several camp sites.

**Lake George Camp** is at the highest elevation of any of the improved camps in the Mammoth region and has beautiful surroundings.

**Convict Lake.**—There are beautiful color combinations in the rugged cliffs overlooking Convict Lake, and the fishing is good.

**Rock Creek.**—Several improved camp grounds on Rock Creek offer a wide variety of scenery. This is the logical starting point for trips to Mono Creek and the San Joaquin River. Saddle and pack animals may be rented for short or long tours.

**Pine Creek.**—A rough road discourages many people from camping on Pine Creek, but it has some of the most rugged scenery to be found in the Inyo Forest. Several public camps are located along the creek.

**Bishop Creek.**—Bishop Creek, like Rock Creek, offers a variety of scenic attractions. This is the nearest point of access for pack trips to the Middle Fork of Kings River and the South Fork of San Joaquin River, on the west slope of the Sierra. It is more isolated than the lake-shore camps in the Mammoth section.

**Big Pine Creek.**—Big Pine Creek is in one of the most rugged canyons on the eastern slope of the Sierra. Palisade Glacier, at the head of Big Pine Creek, is the largest glacier in the Sierra Nevada and the most southerly in the United States. Saddle and pack stock for back-country trips may be secured at Glacier Lodge. Kings River trips are special features from this point.

**High Sierra Trips.**—Because of the opportunity to reach easily the headwaters of the Kern, Kings, and San Joaquin Rivers in the Sierra and Sequoia National Forests, many people prefer to outfit with pack and saddle stock from the east or Inyo side when planning to tour the High Sierra country. Here real wilderness areas are available to the energetic mountain lover who wishes to get away from all evidences of civilization. Most of the Inyo Forest south of Big Pine Creek is strictly "wilderness" and accessible only by trail.

### Outfits and Guides

Pack and saddle animals and guides may be obtained at the various towns and other points mentioned in this folder, from packers operating under permit from the Forest Service. These men cooperate in fire prevention and the enforcement of the State game laws. A list of packers operating within the Inyo Forest may be obtained from the forest supervisor at Bishop, or the local district ranger.

## Organization Camps and Resorts

The city of Los Angeles operates a High Sierra municipal camp near Mammoth, and various schools and boys' and girls' organizations also have outing camps in the Inyo Forest. These camps are not open to the general public.

Resorts operated under special-use permit from the Forest Service are located at many attractive places in the forest, and accommodations for house-keeping or at hotels may usually be obtained. Permits for stores, service stations, and other uses to meet the public demand have also been issued.



F-200609

Children's playground, Los Angeles "High Sierra" municipal camp, near Mammoth, Inyo National Forest

## Summer-home Sites

Summer-home sites are available for those who wish a permanent site on which to build a cabin or other improvements. Groups of summer-home lots have been laid out in many of the accessible recreation areas, the principal tracts being Mammoth, Big Pine Creek, Rock Creek, Bishop Creek, and Jordan Hot Springs. There are over 40 groups on these



areas, containing a total of about 500 summer-home lots, which can be rented from the Forest Service at an annual cost of from \$15 to \$25. Applications for summer-home sites must be made in writing to the nearest district ranger or to the forest supervisor at Bishop.

## Hunting and Fishing

Good fishing is available at or within walking distance of any of the improved public camps on the Inyo Forest. Deer hunting provides sport for hundreds of sportsmen, and Forest Service records show that an average of at least 250 bucks is bagged annually. The Rocky Mountain mule deer is found



F-42974A

“O! the gallant fisher’s life,  
It is the best of any;  
’Tis full of pleasure, void of strife,  
And ’tis beloved by many.”

—Izaak Walton.

in the Inyo Forest. The Inyo is one of the few California forests on which there is sage-hen shooting. There is also good quail and duck shooting in season.

The Sierra mountain sheep (*Ovus canadenses sierræ*), one of the rare big-game species of California, are found in the White Mountains and the

Mount Whitney country. These animals are protected by a perpetual closed season.

The Inyo National Forest is the home of the golden trout (*Salmo roosevelti*), the best proportioned and most brilliantly colored of all trout. This species originally inhabited Whitney Creek, now called Golden Trout Creek, which rises south of Cirque Peak at an elevation of from 10,000 to nearly 13,000 feet, and flows south and west, joining the Kern River near Soda Springs. Numerous plants of golden trout have been made in streams and lakes of the High Sierra country, but the species has never been successfully propagated in waters at



Mount Whitney State Fish Hatchery, near Independence. From  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million trout fry are distributed annually from this hatchery to the lakes and streams of the Inyo and Mono National Forests.

low elevations. Other species of trout found in the waters of the Inyo Forest are rainbow, eastern brook, Loch Leven, German brown, steelhead, and cutthroat. It is estimated that from 25,000 to 40,000 visitors try their luck at trout fishing each year, and a large percentage are successful in taking the limit.

The Mount Whitney State Fish Hatchery, one of the finest and best equipped hatcheries in California, is about 4 miles northwest of Independence. From  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million trout fry are distributed annually

from this hatchery to the lakes and streams of the Inyo Forest and the southern portion of the Mono Forest. The Inyo and Mono County supervisors cooperate in defraying the expense of planting these fish, and the Forest Service, Rainbow Club of Bishop, and other local organizations have had a large part in maintaining and improving the fishing conditions of the region.

A match has head, but it can't think. Do you?

Water is the "white coal" of industry and the "gold" of agricultural prosperity.

Be a real sportsman. There is more honor in giving the game a square deal than in getting the limit.



## ADMINISTRATION

The Inyo National Forest is administered by a forest supervisor, who has his headquarters at Bishop. The forest is divided into three districts, each in charge of a district ranger, with headquarters as follows:

DISTRICT	WINTER STATION	SUMMER STATION
Mammoth.....	Bishop .....	Mammoth.
Big Pine .....	Big Pine .....	Big Pine.
Mount Whitney ..	Lone Pine .....	Tunnel Ranger Station.

All forest officers will gladly give information and otherwise assist visitors to the Inyo National Forest, so far as their regular duties permit.



Under State and Federal laws a fine of \$50 to \$500, or a jail sentence, may result from willful or negligent setting of fires in a national forest.

Don't despise the lowly brush. It is valuable watershed cover.  
Protect it from destruction by fire

## Six Rules for Preventing Fire in the Forest

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1. **Matches.**—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. **Tobacco.**—Be sure that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. **Making camp.**—Before building a fire scrape away all inflammable material from a spot 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center and in it build your camp fire. Keep your fire small. Never build it against a tree or log or near brush.

4. **Breaking camp.**—Never break camp until your fire is out—dead out.

5. **Brush burning.**—Never burn slash or brush in windy weather or while there is the slightest danger that the fire will get away.

6. **How to put out a camp fire.**—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. If you can't get water, stir in earth and tread it down until packed tight over and around the fire. Be sure the last spark is dead.

Green forests assure an unfailing water supply

THE RESOURCES OF THE INYO NATIONAL FOREST  
ARE FOR YOUR USE AND ENJOYMENT. HELP  
PROTECT THEM FROM DAMAGE AND  
DESTRUCTION BY FIRE

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CAMP FIRE PERMITS ARE REQUIRED IN ALL  
NATIONAL FORESTS IN CALIFORNIA. THEY  
ARE ISSUED FREE BY THE U. S. FOREST  
SERVICE OFFICERS, STATE FOREST  
RANGERS, AUTOMOBILE CLUBS,  
AND OTHER AUTHORIZED  
AGENCIES





# *INYO* *National Forest*

CALIFORNIA—NEVADA

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[Photo by Bledsoe]

Big Pine Creek Lake, Inyo National Forest

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UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE    ::    CALIFORNIA DISTRICT



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
W. H. GIBBLEY, FORESTER

# INYO NATIONAL FOREST CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA MT. DIABLO MERIDIAN

1926

Scale 1:250,000  
1 inch = 2 miles

LEGEND

- National Forest Boundary
- Adjacent National Forest Boundary
- Good motor road
- Poor motor road
- Trail
- Railroad
- Superintendent's headquarters
- Range station
- Triangulation station
- Fire tower
- Improved Public Camp